

# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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## The Man Who Sticks.

The man who sticks has this lesson learned:  
Success does come by chance—it's earned  
By pounding away; for good hard knocks  
Will make stepping stones of the stumbling  
blocks.

He knows in his heart that he cannot fail;  
That no ill fortune can make him quail.  
While his will is strong and his courage  
high,  
For he's always good for another try.

He does not expect by a single stride  
To jump in the front; he is satisfied  
To do every day his level best,  
And let the future take care of the rest.

He does not believe he's held down by the  
boss—  
It's work, not favor, that "gets across,"  
So his motto is this: "What another man  
Has been able to handle, I surely can."

For the man who sticks has the sense to  
see

He can make himself what he wants to be,  
If he'll off with his coat and pitch right in—  
Why, the man who sticks can't help but  
win!

—Charles R. Barrett.

## Legal Tender.

It would probably surprise most people to know that all of our American money, meaning United States, is not legal tender. As a matter of fact, there is a bigger surprise yet, and that is in the knowledge of how little of this money is actually legal tender.

"Legal tender" means money that can be given in payment of debt obligation of any sort to the creditor in full of all demands.

Of course we have a special enactment in our country which stipulates that to foreign coin of any kind or denomination is legal tender in the United States. But aside from all this, there is a lot of our own coin, and the word here includes paper money, that is not legal tender, although, of course, practically every one will accept it without question. The point is, however, there are various sorts of our money which are perfectly good, but which, if it came to law, we need not accept as legal tender.

Treasury notes of the act of 1890 are legal tender to their face value in payment of all debts, public and private, unless in some contract stipulation is made to the contrary. To be exact, the United States notes or greenbacks, as they are equally well known, are legal tender, with the exception of duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Practically, however, since the resumption of specie payment in 1879, greenbacks have been received freely and without question by the Government.

While the gold and silver certificates are not legal tenders as between individuals, both issues are receivable for all Government dues of whatever sort. In this respect they are legally more acceptable than the greenbacks. National bank notes, while not legal tender and not receivable for duties on imports, may be paid by the Government for salaries and in discharge of all debts of the Government, except interest, dues and in redemption of national currency.

In the first place, there are ten kinds of money in circulation in our country, never counting foreign money. All of it may look alike, yet all of these ten varieties are not exactly legal tender. These ten varieties include:

Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, Treasury notes, United States notes (greenbacks), national bank notes, nickel coins and bronze coins.

Some of the most impressive of the paper currency included in the above list, is not legal tender at all. As for the minor coins, they are legal tender in such small amounts as would surprise ninety-nine out of every hundred people.

Gold certificates, silver certificates, national bank notes, of which such large quantities circulate everywhere in this country, are not legal tender. Silver dollars are legal tender and may be paid as such to any amount, but silver half and quarter dollars are legal tender only to the amount of ten dollars, while nickel and copper or bronze coins are legal tender, only to the amount of twenty-five cents.—*Ex.*

Apparatus by which gas lamps can be lighted and extinguished by wireless waves, has been invented in Germany.

## Higher Than the Eagle

When we speak of the soaring eagle and his power to look with steady eye upon the sun, we should not forget that there is a bird larger and the heavier than the eagle, which has the power of rising in its flight to a greater distance above the earth than any other bird.

The bird in question is the condor of the Andes, South America. The sight of a flock of condors, sailing in midair, must be a beautiful one. People who have watched them say that, except when rising from the ground, not one of them has ever been seen to flap its wings.

They move in large curves, sweeping in circles, descending and ascending, without giving a single flap of their wings. It is wonderful to see such a great bird hour after hour, without any apparent exertion, wheeling and gliding over mountain and river.

Humboldt claims that the condor soars to a height of at least twenty three thousand feet above the sea, and other travelers say that it sometimes reaches a height of six miles.

The strange thing is that from such an elevation, where the air must be so highly rarified, the bird will drop suddenly to the valleys, thus in the briefest time passing through an almost incredible change of temperature. But it loves the heights, and they are its chosen home.

And when away up at great height that the condor brings its keen eye to bear upon the movements of a herd of cattle far beneath. When some weak member of the herd falls to the ground, the condor, sweeps down to the feast, and gorges themselves until they have no longer power to rise. Then the Indians appear and noose them with the lasso.

## Elephants as Nurses

It is by no means uncommon in India for the children of a mahout to be cared for by the mahout's elephant. The whole family of the mahout become, as it were, parasites to the elephant by which they earn their living. Instances are not wanting of a mother's systematic placing of her baby in an elephant's care and within reach of its trunk while the mother goes to fetch water or to get wood or materials to cook the family meal.

No jackal or wolf would be likely to pick up and carry off a baby who was thus confided to the care of an elephant, but most people who have lived in the jungles know how very possible it is for a jackal or a wolf to carry off a baby when it is lying in a hut or when the mother is unprovided with means to fight off the marauder.

Children thus brought up in the companionship of an elephant become ridiculously familiar with the big pachyderm and take all kinds of liberties with him—liberties which the elephant seems to endure on the principle that it does not hurt him, while it amuses the child. One may see a little native child, quite naked, about two feet high, standing on an elephant's bare back and taking it down to the water to bathe, vociferating all the time in most unbecoming terms of native abusive language. On arriving at the water, the elephant, ostensibly in obedience to the child's command, lies down and enjoys himself, leaving just a portion of his body, like a small island above the water. Upon this part of the elephant the child will stand and shout, shouting all the more if he has several companions of his own age also in charge of elephants, all wallowing in the water around him. If the child should slip off his island the elephant's trunk promptly replaces him in safety. The uncles as they grow up become first mates to mahouts and eventually arrive at the dignity of being mahouts.—*New York Press.*

## Napoleon's Tomb.

The windows in the chapel of the Invalides of Paris, where the great Napoleon lies buried, are of a singularly translucent amber glass. When the sun shines full upon them the rays are transmuted into gold, and they fall like a ladder of light upon the bronze sarcophagus of the conqueror until he seems glorified from the skies.

## National Association of the Deaf.

Organized, August 25, 1880.  
Incorporated, Feb. 23, 1900.

President: Jay C. Howard, A. L. Roberts, Harlow D. Drake, Minn. Kan. Wash., D. C.

Vice-Presidents: A. B. Greener, Ohio. Walter Glover, S. C. Mrs. A. Lashbrook, N. Y. W. L. Waters, Cal.

Executive Committee: Jay C. Howard, Minnesota. Ex-Officio Chairman

Phillip L. Axling, of Seattle, Wash. Owen G. Carrell, of Austin, Texas. Samuel Frankenstein, of New York. Shelby W. Harris, of Jackson, Miss. Arthur L. Roberts, of Olathe, Kansas. John O'Rourke, of Haverhill, Mass. Robert S. Taylor, of Mount Olive N. C. Leo C. Williams, of San Francisco, Cal.

## [OFFICIAL.]

ARIZONA'S DEAF-MUTE CHILDREN.

Editor The Tucson Citizen: All its last session, the legislature of Arizona authorized the establishment of a school for the deaf children of the state and appropriated the necessary funds.

The choice of the method of instruction to be used was left with the president of the state university, Dr. A. H. Wilde.

I understand that Dr. Wilde has decided that what is known as the pure oral method should be employed.

There are two methods of teaching the deaf. One is the pure oral. It originated in Germany 135 years ago, and professes to educate deaf children by means of speech and writing just as if they were normal hearing children. The other is the manual method. It originated in France and teaches the children by means of writing, finger-spelling and the sign-language.

There is also a third process. It is American, and is known as the Combined System. It employs both the oral and manual methods, whichever proves itself best adapted to the needs of the individual child.

The best judges of the merits of these several processes are the deaf themselves. Everywhere—in the United States, in England, Germany and France—they are solidly opposed to the oral method and as solidly in favor of the Combined System. They desire that every deaf child that possesses the capacity should be taught speech, but they also aware that the proportion of these children is small. They insist that the enforcement of the oral method with the great majority of deaf children would not only be inhumane, in that it would prevent the full mental and moral development of these children and their ultimate capacity for useful, honorable lives, but that it would also be the cruellest form of graft, in that, by its failure to accomplish such education it would be diverting the money of the state from the purpose for which it was appropriated and would also deprive the state of the moral and material returns it has the right to expect of every one of its citizens for whose education during childhood its public school system, of which the new school for the deaf is a part, was established.

The public has often heard of this oral method. It is hailed as a twentieth century discovery that "unstopped the ear of the deaf and teaches their tongue to sing." As a matter of fact, to the deaf person who has never heard there is no such thing as speech as the normal ear understands it. When such a person reads the lips, it is done without any conception of sound. The speech seen by the eye is in effect a sign-language. The process does violence to nature. The auditory centres of the brain, always dormant because of the absence of hearing, remain so, and the eye is forced to perform a task foreign to its functions. Under the circumstances mental development, except in a few cases, is retarded. Dr. Binet and his colleague, Dr. Simon, the originators of the almost infallible Binet-Simon test of mentality, examined a number of French deaf-mutes thus educated and found them to average but a few degrees above morons, where with the employment of the manual method they would have developed to the fullest possible

extent, cognizant of written and printed language, sharing in the life of the community in which they moved, besides receiving a full measure of happiness in social intercourse with others afflicted like themselves.

When it became known that Dr. Wilde was inclined to favor the oral method, he received letters from prominent deaf men remonstrating against the selection of this method, but for reasons best known to himself, I understand that Dr. Wilde has preferred to ignore these appeals. In a letter to Mr. Jay Cooke Howard, President of the National Association of the Deaf, he stated that in case a child could not be disciplined into speech other means would be employed. Now, speech can be disciplined into any deaf child, just as it can be disciplined into walking on its hands. But this discipline would not mean its education. Speech can be disciplined into a parrot, but this does not make a reasoning being of the parrot.

It is edifying to hear the president of a great state university, who should be more of an educator than of a pedagogue, thus speak of disciplining a child into a halting, makeshift, doubtful accomplishment, that because of its inadequacy can never be of practical value in adult life. One might as well think of a direct- or of physical culture disciplining his classes into carrying water in a sieve, with serviceable pails and buckets right at hand. Such an expression must make one think of the pedagogues of a past century whose definition of discipline was the application of the rod and ruler.

One of the teachers engaged for the new school, though professing to be an oral teacher, is fully conversant with the requirements of the manual method. It would be well to assign this teacher a manual class, and under no circumstances should the number of oral classes exceed that of the manual classes. Even fifty percent would be conceding the oral method twice its due.

I trust Dr. Wilde will be open to conviction, and will not lend himself to the perpetration of a cruel injustice upon the helpless deaf-mute children of his adopted state. I trust also that the people of Tucson will be enlightened enough to encourage him in the adoption of a humane course of education for these children, and that means that all who cannot be taught through speech—even though they may be taught speech itself—be educated by the manual method.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. VEDITT,

President World's Congress of the Deaf, St. Louis, 1904.  
Former President National Association of the Deaf.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.,

Jan. 23, 1914.

Mr. J. C. HOWARD, President.

DEAR MR. HOWARD:—May I add what I failed to say in my last letter for want of time?

The selection of Mr. Ayers as toast-master of the banquet was nothing but an act on the part of the Local Committee in recognition of his valuable services as Chairman. At first it was intended to give him a substantial testimonial, as in the case of Chairman at Colorado Springs, but in view of the fact that a fund was being raised for a purpose of \$100 to be presented to the former president of the N. A. D., was decided to confer the honor of presiding at the banquet upon our Chairman. If this procedure is considered as an insult to the ex-presidents, I am extremely sorry; but I am confident that the fair-minded members of the Association will accept our action as reasonable, excusable and proper under the circumstances.

The insinuation that a "bonus" of \$200 was obtained from the Hollenden Hotel by misrepresentation, is a great injustice to the Local Committee. For the information of those who want to know, I will say that the manager promised to contribute \$200 towards our Convention fund, on condition that we would make his hotel the headquarters of the Convention. He did not require any guarantee as to the number of guests or anything whatever. At that time we had engaged Gray's Armory, but we thought it not only too large but too expensive, as the rent was \$200; so we decided to change to the Hollenden. Then the manager gave us \$100 first, and then \$100 more when the Convention was over. Would he have given the second \$100 had he been disappointed?

Between 170 and 180 deaf persons registered at the hotel. That means an income of over \$500 a day. I took the trouble to see the manager in person. I asked if he was satisfied in view of his \$200 contribution, and also if the \$200 was "bonus." His answer is brief but very significant: "We were satisfied. \$200 donation." Then that settles the whole matter.

I have said that your administration must make itself clear on the commission

idea. Should it declare unconditionally against it, it would only have the effect of prohibiting the precedent established at Colorado Springs and followed by our Local Committee, and probably of discouraging many hustlers who would otherwise make a good harvest for the Endowment Fund.

Whether it is wise to allow commissions or not, depends very much upon local conditions and circumstances. With so many conventions pitted against us, it was not only justifiable but absolutely necessary. This is a matter for your Executive Committee to decide in the future. Better go slow about it.

It takes a lot of nerve to undertake the duty of arranging for a big convention like the one at Cleveland, when nearly all the members of the Local Committee were inexperienced men and women, especially when there were seventy-two conventions soliciting financial assistance. I cannot give this Committee too much praise for so successfully carrying out the program as they did.

As the report will show, there is a balance of over \$700, which we have decided to divide between the Endowment Fund of the N. A. D.—\$500 for the former, and all above that for the latter, to be used as the Executive Committee may determine.

In serving the N. A. D., all personal considerations must be laid aside, especially self-glorification. The promotion of the general welfare of the deaf should be the motto of every loyal member of the Association.

Yours for peace and harmony,  
B. R. ALLABOUGH,  
Advisory Chairman Local Committee.

## DE L'EPPE AND HIS DISCIPLES.

THE BENEFACTOR OF THE DEAF—STORY OF HIS CAREER—MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO HIM IN AMERICA—EFFORTS TO RAISE FUNDS—UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN BY THE DEAF OF ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS FOR THIS PURPOSE.

The Reverend Charles Michael de l'Epee, who is deservedly called "the universal benefactor of the deaf," was born November 24, 1712, and died December 23, 1789. By inventing a universal language of conventional signs he has given to the deaf of all countries a means by which they can be well educated and enabled (in spite of a great handicap) to live a normal life and secure important positions.

Father de l'Epee took a deep interest in the afflicted. He wished to be a helpful friend to all. One day he saw two deaf young women striving, by the use of peculiar signs, to make their thoughts known to each other. The interested priest knew that though they, by constant association, could hold limited converse with each other, they would be unable to make a stranger understand their improvised signs. He gave this matter serious thought and at last determined to invent a one-handed alphabet, reduce the gestures of the dumb to an international system of expression and open a school where the new language would be taught. It was not long before Father de l'Epee opened a school for the deaf in Paris and to it came pupils from all over the world. In the course of time his sign code was adopted everywhere. His system became one of the wonders of the world. He showed the deaf the possibilities in the way of higher education. He awakened an interest in the deaf that no other person has succeeded in doing and has done so much for hundreds of thousands of our fellow men that we should all know what he accomplished and honor him as one of the greatest men in history.

The first of the crowned heads of Europe to become deeply interested in Father de l'Epee and his remarkable work was the Emperor of Austria. He sent one of his ecclesiastics to Paris to learn the sign language and on his return the first National School for the Deaf was established in Vienna. It was not long until most of the civilized countries had sent earnest men to Paris to be trained by Abbe de l'Epee in the language he had originated and brought to a high degree of perfection. France, England, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Denmark and Russia soon had disciples of Father de l'Epee teaching their deaf.

Interest in the deaf and a better understanding of their intellectual and social status will be brought about by the efforts, now being made to collect funds to erect, in America, a fitting monument to the memory of Father de l'Epee. At the last convention of the National Association of the Deaf this matter was taken up. A De l'Epee Memorial Statue Committee has been appointed, of which committee Rev. James H. Cloud, (Episcopalian) of St. Louis, is Chairman, Rev. M. R. McCarthy, S. J., New York, Secretary; and Mr. Anton

## FIRST AMERICAN TEACHER OF THE DEAF.

The first teacher of the sign language in America was Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. He was an alumnus of Yale and began to prepare himself for the ministry when he met little Alice Cogswell, a deaf girl. This meeting was the stimulus that determined him to labor in a field then uncultivated. He went to Paris and studied in the De l'Epee school. Here he was warmly welcomed by Father Sicard, a worthy successor of the founder. After mastering the sign language Gallaudet engaged an expert teacher, Laurent Clerc, brought him to this country and opened the first American school for the training of the deaf at Hartford, Conn. Gallaudet gave to his pupils more than a sign language. He put enthusiasm into his chosen work and inspired with hope all those who attended his school. Being a good Christian, he turned their thoughts to things eternal and taught his pupils the tenets of faith in which he firmly believed.

## STATE SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF.

The seed sown by Father de l'Epee has borne fruit. The tiny acorn planted by Gallaudet has grown into a great tree. The results in this country are marvelous. Every state has its well-equipped school where able teachers are preparing the deaf to take their places in the various vocations in life. There are many private schools where the deaf pupils are given a primary, an academic, or an industrial training. It is everywhere recognized that the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C., founded by E. M. Gallaudet in 1864, stands at the head of the list. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet has long since passed away, but the good work has been carried on by his son, who is now advanced in years. He surely must be proud of his revered father. He must be particularly well pleased with what has been accomplished during the last two decades. Today the deaf are found doing satisfactory work in various manufacturing establishments, in workshops of all kinds, in chemical laboratories, in printing offices, in studios, in government offices and in the editor's sanctum. They have contributed valuable articles to newspapers and current magazines. They publish many papers in their own interests and have won distinction as authors. The educated deaf are energetic and contribute much to the general prosperity. The spirit that is in evidence among all the deaf, with whom the writer is acquainted, is one of commendable independence and a determination to earn each his daily bread.

Their independence and self-sufficiency is here emphasized because too many of the public hold erroneous views on this point. There is no class of citizens who have suffered so much from frauds as the deaf.

The contemptible impostor who feigns to be deaf and dumb that he may dupe the unsuspecting, leaves the impression about the deaf as beggars. This is far from being true. Those beggars whom you believe to be deaf and dumb have adopted this low means of making a living. The next time a supposed-dumb man calls to your house, call up a police officer, tell the beggar what you have done and you will be surprised to find that the deafness of the faker as well as the faker himself will immediately disappear.

The deaf are very sensitive in this matter of begging, and are very grateful to all who assist in punishing those who pretend deafness so that they may lead a lazy life.

## DE L'EPPE MONUMENT.

Interest in the deaf and a better understanding of their intellectual and social status will be brought about by the efforts, now being made to collect funds to erect, in America, a fitting monument to the memory of Father de l'Epee. At the last convention of the National Association of the Deaf this matter was taken up. A De l'Epee Memorial Statue Committee has been appointed, of which committee Rev. James H. Cloud, (Episcopalian) of St. Louis, is Chairman, Rev. M. R. McCarthy, S. J., New York, Secretary; and Mr. Anton

Schroeder, 2172 Carroll Ave., St. Paul, Treasurer. The hearing people of this locality are therefore given an opportunity of contributing to the project.

## PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. Schroeder is an enthusiastic and prominent worker in anything that affects his deaf brethren. To educate the public regarding the deaf, and so to raise funds for the De l'Epee monument he has decided to put on a series of entertainments, the first two of which will be given in St. Mark's School Hall, February 10 and 11. On the following Saturday, February 14, the same entertainment will be given at St. Agatha's Conservatory, St. Paul, and also Thursday evening, February 12, at Holy Rosary Church, Minneapolis. The program is most unique, interesting and instructive. Hearing people will enjoy it even better than the deaf, because everything given will be new to those who attend regular entertainments and theatres.

Perhaps the most interesting feature will be moving pictures, the actors in which are deaf-mutes and converse in their own language. These pictures and this sign conversation, understood by the deaf, will be interpreted for the benefit of the hearing people by Miss Petra Faudren. The beauty of the sign language will be shown by Mrs. L. W. Hodgman, in rendering the selection, "Abide With Me," and in "America," where she will be assisted by Mrs. J. Bowen and Miss E. Vandegrift. To make it possible to unite singing, Miss Harriet A. Hale will be accompanist and probably Miss Helen Wheelan, vocalist.

An introductory address will be given by Father Donahoe, in which the achievements of the deaf will be briefly set forth. There will also be given an exhibition of talking and signing—the use of two languages—at the same time. There will be special numbers given by the children of deaf parents to dispel wrong notions regarding the transmission of this infirmity. The children taking part are the Ekberg sisters, one of whom is only three years old; Helen Hodgman, four years, and the Hulton (twin) sisters and Alfred Schroeder. The parents of all these children are deaf.

## Southern Diocese.

Rev. O. J. WHILDIN, General Missionary.  
W. 1496 Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.

PRINCIPAL MISSION STATIONS.  
Baltimore—Grace Chapel, Park Ave. and Monument St. Services and Bible Class meetings every Sunday, 3:30 P. M.

Washington, D. C.—St. Barnabas Mission, Church of the Good Shepherd, 6th and St. N. E. Rev. H. C. Merrill, Assistant. Services and Bible Class meetings every Sunday, 11 A. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.—St. Elizabeth's Church for the Deaf, Mr. J. C. Bremer, Lay reader. Services every Sunday, 3 P. M.

Durham, N. C.—St. Philip's Church, Bible Class meetings, every Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Miss Robina Tullinhead, Parish Visitor. Services, every Sunday, 3 P. M. Mr. Roma Fortune, Lay-Reader.

New Orleans, La.—St. Paul's Church, Camp and Galine Streets, Mr. H. L. Tracy, Lay-Reader. Services monthly.

The General Missionary visits the above and numerous other stations in the South upon such occasions as are appointed and locally made known. The Missionary will be glad to confer with any one desiring to assist in the work of the Mission.

## ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF.

Sixteenth Street, above Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

REV. C. O. DANTELL, Pastor, 3525 N. 19th St.

Holy Communion—First Sunday, 3:00 P. M., Third Sunday, 10:30 A. M.

Morning Prayer—First Sunday, 10:30 A. M.

Evening Prayer—Every Sunday except the first, 3:00 P. M.

Bible Class—Every Sunday 4:15 P. M.

Cleric Literary Association—Every Thursday evening after 7:30 o'clock.

Pastoral Aid Society—Every Thursday afternoon.

Men's Club—Third Tuesday of each month, 8 P. M.

## Lutheran Mission

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church for the deaf. Services in the sign-language in the church, 426 Broome Street, every Sunday at 3 P. M.  
ARTHUR BOLL, Pastor.



# Deaf-Mutes Journal

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 10, 1914.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at 109 St. Street and St. Washington Ave.) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS. One Copy, one year \$1.00

CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and business letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL, Station M. New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man: Wherever wrong is done To the humblest and the weakest 'Neath the all-boldding sun, That wrong is also done to us, And they are slaves most base, Whose love of right is for themselves, And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

## Death of Mrs. Adelaide V. Trask

In the full bloom of womanhood, Mrs. Adelaide V. Trask passed away in the twilight hours of Friday, January 16th, at her pretty home on Pakachong Street in Auburn, Mass., after ten days suffering with sickness of nephritis. Mrs. Trask had been ill about four weeks, but had not been considered serious until the past ten days. Her sudden taking off has cast a deep gloom upon her many friends hereabouts, where she has lived so many years, and no doubt her untimely end is equally lamented wherever she is known. The fact that she died on the thirty-fourth anniversary day of her wedding, minus only one year, and for which she and her husband had made it all the more sad. Although Mrs. Trask was known to have been troubled with Nephritis for rather a short time, she was so successful in preventing its increase that her recovery seemed only a matter of time. Mr. John Trask, her only favorite son, Delbert, and the other members of the family, have the deepest sympathy of a large circle of friends in their sad bereavement. The funeral of Mrs. Trask took place on Monday afternoon, the 19th, at two o'clock. The casket of a beautiful drab color was covered with roses, and there were numerous floral offerings. Many beautiful floral tokens showed the esteem in which the deceased was held among them, one was especially beautiful, the ribbon bore the word "Mother."

Mrs. Trask was born in Northbridge, Mass., daughter of Eleazar and Rebecca S. Davis Joslin, and came to Auburn with her husband thirty years ago, where they have made their home ever since. She leaves, besides her husband, one son and a sister. Mrs. Trask attended the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, in the year of 1853, and was graduated in the year of 1861, under the principalship of Dr. William Turner. Mrs. Trask was a Christian woman, and was the member of Auburn Congregational Church, and also member of the Home Department of the Congregational Church. She always read her Bible and many sweet hymns. She had read more than two hundred hymns. The day before she passed away, she begged her husband to sit beside her bed. Her husband came, and she handed her only favorite last hymn to him to read to all. It was a sweet hymn. Then she died with peace.

Sweet Savior, bless us ere we go; Thy words into our minds instill; The day is gone, its hours have run, and Thou hast taken out of all, For all we love, the poor, the sad, the sinful unto Thee we call; Sweet Savior bless us; night is come; Thyro' night and darkness near us be; And make our lukewarm hearts to glow, with lowly love and fervent will. The scanty triumphs grace hath won, the broken vow, the frequent fall, O let Thy mercy make us glad; Thou art our Jesus, and our all. Good angels watch about our home, and we are one day nearer Thee. Thro' life's long and dark night, O gentle Jesus, be, O be our light.

The funeral of Mrs. Adelaide V. Trask left from the family home at about three o'clock, Monday afternoon.

Rev. Richard C. Jacobs of the Auburn Congregational Church officiated, Mrs. E. C. Jacobs, Mrs. Andrew Lindsay and Mr. John G. Thayer sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Jesus Saviour, Pilot Me."

Miss Sadie Logan, of Dudley, Mass., interpreted the remarks of Rev. Jacobs and the singing to a party of fifteen deaf friends of Mrs. Trask, who were present. The pall bearers were: Mr. Joseph P. Eaton, Col. Daniel E. Denny, William H. Munger. Prayers were said at the grave by Rev. R. C. Jacobs.

Burial was held in Hope Cemetery Worcester, in charge of George Sessions Sons & Co. undertakers, where her only son Delbert is working.

W. G. A.

## Some More Hits and Misses.

POSSUM CORNERS, Feb. 12, 1914. EDITOR JOURNAL:—The last JOURNAL was a fine number. It was as full of meat as an egg. The JOURNAL is becoming the open Forum of the American deaf.

I was much pleased to read Mr. Goldberg's letter. He speaks the common-sense truth about the obligations of a Supt. toward the deaf people of his state. He also speaks about the hypocrisy of the oral method in a way that must make our Tory friends feel as I suppose sick lobsbers feel. Rouse up, Mr. S. G. Davidson, and show Mr. Goldberg that he is wrong.

Mr. Goldberg is an oral graduate. I have heard that he is a splendid lip-reader and speaker. He uses speech all the time in his business. I have heard that he speaks and lip-reads so well that his children do not even know the manual alphabet. He speaks to them and they speak to him all the time. He is therefore an "expert witness" against the oral method. But that does not make him a "traitor" as Mr. Morin might think he is. Men who rise against falsehood and injustice and oppression are not traitors. They are true patriots.

I was also much pleased to read Rev. Allabough's letter about the Cleveland Local Committee. The Rev. had a large pile of whitewash, and used his brush on young Mr. Ayers with great earnestness and skill. Mr. Ayers now looks very nice, white and clean. I feel sure now that he is all right, and that his critics, Mrs. Bates and myself among them, were much in the wrong. I am glad to apologize and take back the unkind things I said about him some time ago, though there was an "if" attached to most of them. But as I said, and I think everybody will agree with me, there should be no graft of the real kind—by this I mean dishonest graft—connected with any committee of the N. A. D. I shall read the report of the Cleveland Committee with much interest.

I was also more than pleased with Fra Morin's letter. I am glad to meet a Tory brave enough to speak out for what he knows is the unpopular side. I believe Fra Morin is honest. I think he is a big, clean man, with a big, clean mind; but as yet he has not seen the light. I would like to convert him and have him stand shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Goldberg, Mr. Nubser, Mr. Himrod, Mr. Stafford and others who like himself once believed that the oral method was invented in heaven, but now know that it was invented in some other place. I shall reply to Fra Morin in another letter, and also to a gentleman who wrote me a letter, via Mr. Hodgson, from East St. Louis some time ago.

Speaking of Mr. Nubser, I think that every deaf-mute should read the fine address he gave at the dinner given in his honor by his many friends in New York a few weeks ago. I wish I could have been at that dinner, so I could have applauded Mr. Nubser at that time, but as I could not do that then, I do so now. His address contains much food for thought. Mr. Nubser is like Mr. Goldberg in his judgment of the oral method, but while there are many oral products who agree with these two gentlemen, I have never heard of any deaf-mute who was sorry he was educated by the Combined System and wishes it had been the oral method.

When I visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in '76, I saw two hogs there. I was fascinated by these hogs. I visited them several times and noticed that they held a popular reception all the time. They differed from other hogs only in their size, and that was immense. Their heads were as big as hogs' heads. They were to all other hogs as Goliath was to David. One, I think, weighed over a thousand pounds. The other weighed over nine hundred. They were the biggest hogs I ever saw before or since. I wondered how big a cow of the same proportions would have to be. She would be bigger than Mr. Jumbo, the elephant.

I am writing this hog story with Mr. Robert S. Taylor's Endowment hog-pig in mind. I hope this pig-hog will grow and grow and grow as well as it is able, till it is ripe and fit for Woodrow Wilson's table. I hope it will grow and grow until the two Philadelphia hogs would look like sucking pigs beside it. Then when Mr. Taylor sends the money he will get from the sale of this Endowment pig to Mr. Hubbard, the Treasurer of the Endowment Fund, the Trustees may feel obliged to ask Mr. Hubbard to increase his bond. If I were very rich like Mr. Charlie Thompson, of St. Paul-Thomasville, I would give Mr. Taylor one thousand dollars for this hog-hog and send the hog to San Francisco in 1915. Then I would invite all the Nads and Frat-Nads there to a grand hog barbecue. My mouth waters at the thought.

I think Mr. Taylor is a very nice and smart man. I wish that I had his photograph, that I might hang it on the wall opposite my bench to look at and admire between pegs and stitches. Please send me your photograph through Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Taylor. I like and respect you very much as a true-blue fellow

militant and patriot. I hope to see the day when Mr. Taylor will be president of the Board of the School at Morganton. Why not? I would benefit the school very much. Perhaps the axe would fall on certain necks and methods would change.

But Mr. Taylor's idea is fine. I hope others who raise other kinds of domestic animals, and other hog raisers—what is the matter with Mr. Purdum?—will follow his patriotic example. The Endowment Fund will then have a menagerie of cows, pigs, sheep, mules and horses, and chickens, ducks, geese, squabs and turkeys. There is Mr. R. S. L. Nicholson, of Washington, for example, with his splendid Great Danes. It would be a very nice thing for the N. A. D. to own an Endowment Great Dane dog worth many dollars. Our deaf farmers might each set apart an acre of land and call it the Endowment Acre. Will you please start the ball, Mr. Walter Thurston, of Blue Hill, Kansas? I have already explained that I would devote a year's supply of tobacco and cigars, by which I mean the money I would save by not smoking during this time.

I am glad that the De l'Epee memorial committee has settled down to work. I think that every American deaf-mute should help the committee to raise the money it wants. I think we cannot do too much to honor this good man's name and memory. I think the deaf owe more to him than to any other man who ever lived on earth, since the Lord Jesus spoke the blessed word "Ephphatha." It was his hand that unlocked the door of the prison of ignorance in which all deaf-mutes pined before he came; it was he who gave us the priceless gift inspired by heaven, our sign language; it was he who gave us the manual alphabet.

I hope Rev. Ferdinand Moeller, Rev. M. R. McCarthy, Mr. James F. Donnelly, Mr. Anton Schroeder, Mr. Edward F. Toomey, and other prominent Catholic gentlemen, will speak to or write to Cardinal Farley, Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal O'Connell and Archbishop Ireland, and ask them to intercede with his Holiness, Pope Pius, to canonize or make de l'Epee a saint.

The deaf will then have a patron saint—their Saint Michael of the Sword. I believe he deserves it. Through him tens of thousands of human beings have been made happy who, except for him, would have been miserable outcasts; through him tens of thousands have been shown the way of light and life; I believe few men who have come to this earth as angels and ministers of mercy have had a more blessed influence: his influence will grow and grow until the Judgment Day.

I do not know the right way in which this canonization could be done. I am not a Catholic. But I have heard it would take a long time. His life and writings, his work and influence would have to be carefully examined. But I believe he deserves it, for I am sure his life was pure and blameless, and I believe that no one better deserves to be made the patron saint of the deaf, and I believe that nothing could better please the sainted spirit of this good man to be thus still and always connected with the daily life and prayers of the people he loved.

Meanwhile let us help our Committee and let us all cheerfully respond to any call they may make on us.

I was much amused when I read Rev. Cloud's criticism in the *Silent Worker* of the use of false names by writers for the deaf papers. I suppose he had me in mind when he wrote it. Maybe he thought I was Mr. Veditz whom he loves very the wrong way. But I have noticed that sometimes the Reverend's argument limps around on three legs. It does in this case. I did not take the name, Tomaso Aniello or Masaniello, in order to hide behind it while attacking others. Neither did my good friend, Mr. Buttinski, nor Mr. Eugenio Guiterrez. All three of us wrote to uphold certain principles. I have said again and again that it amuses me to remain unknown. So it happens here that the Rev. is shouting Fire! when there is not even smoke.

But I would like to "attack" the Reverend on another matter. I see I speak slightly in the same *Silent Worker* of a certain deaf gentleman, who told funny stories in many signs, at the Chicago congress in 1893. Now I was at this congress and saw these stories. I enjoyed them. Tastes differ. This gentleman was asked to give just that kind of stories; he was asked to make people laugh, and he did so. Had he been asked to give the sad story of King Lear and the Lady Cordelia, or the story of Ben Hur and the chariot race; or the story of Jean Valjean and Bishop Bienvenu; I am sure he would have done so in such a way as to make the audience weep, or fidget in their chairs with thrilling excitement.

It is not right to criticize the sign language in this matter. It can be used in many different ways just as the voice can be used in common talk, in plain speeches, in shouting and in moving eloquence. Nor do I think it either brave or right to always say "Be careful; the oralists will be disgusted." I think we ought to throw the oralists where

Mr. Macbeth threw phisic. I think it is now time for us to be disgusted with the "speech" they have burdened so many unfortunate deaf-mutes with. I wish I could attend a convention of oral products. I wish I could hear their "speeches" and "debates." I believe I would feel as if I were in a menagerie about feeding time. I would hear shrills and squeaks, and grunts and rumbles, and roars and howls, and frumps and mumbles.

I would much rather talk in the sign language as I usually do in walking along, than try to converse as oral products do. People would stop and stare and wonder if the oral products were filing saws between their teeth or were seized with a fit of St. Vitus dance in the lips and face.

As I have said before, I had the pleasure of attending the Congresses at Chicago and St. Louis. The way in which the sign language was used in the proceedings of both those congresses was such that not even the craziest oralist would have cause to sneer. I also believe that the proceedings of almost any convention of the deaf are conducted in the same dignified manner.

Speaking of oral speech by oral products, I heard a funny story from my friend not long ago. It was about an oral product who had gotten a job as a teamster. He knew better how to handle horses than how to speak to them. Thus when he wanted them to stop he shouted what he thought was whoa. But what he did say was "who-are-you." The horses were so surprised that they stopped. Maybe they tried to answer. Maybe they gave a horse laugh. But the passers-by on the street also stopped. They thought that the pure oral product was calling to them and were almost as much astonished as the horses. But when they recognized him they understood. They said "Oh, that is Dummy Brown," and laughed and went on. But in the end, instead of calling Mr. Brown "Dummy Brown," they called him "Who-are-you Brown." This is a true story, only the name is different.

I was much surprised to read the clipping from the *Detroit Free Press* about Miss Helen Keller in the JOURNAL. It shows that the public is beginning to open its eyes to Miss Keller's limitations. The man who wrote the clipping is a thinker and a wise man. If Miss Keller comes to Possom Corners to lecture I shall send this clipping to the editor of the *Reveille*.

I have never read any of Miss Keller's books, but only a few of her magazine writings.

I think Miss Keller and her managers had better soft-pedal on the imaginary beauties and excellence of the pure oral method. As I said in my last letter, Miss Keller has a wonderful memory for words, words, words, in the same manner as Blind Tom had a wonderful memory for music and sounds. We should not forget that all the news of the outside world, and the contents of all her letters not written in Braille or New York point for the blind, come to her through the fingers of her thirty-year-long teacher. As I said, I suspect that she is more or less of a phonograph repeating the ideas of others, and that her writings are carefully blue-pencilled and polished, and her utterances drilled into her beforehand. I am reminded of what the man whose birthday we celebrate to day once said about fooling. He said: "One can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time."

I have a letter in the drawer of my bench I intend to send to the JOURNAL soon. I have given it the title, "If the Lord Jesus Came to our Pure Oral Chapels." Perhaps I ought to have written it on asbestos paper. Asbestos paper does not burn.

Are you a Nad? If not, why not? Respectfully, MASANIELLO.

## CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF MUTES.

### NEW YORK DISTRICT NOTICES.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y. Every Sunday, 3 P.M.

St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn. Every Sunday, 3 P.M.

Holy Communion, February 22d.

FEBRUARY.

22—St. John's Church, Stamford, Ct., 9:30 A.M. Holy Communion.

Gallaudet Home, 10:30 A.M.

St. Thomas Mission, St. Louis. Christ Cathedral Chapel, 19 and Locust Sts.

Rev. J. H. Cloud, Minister 2606 Virginia Avenue.

Mr. Arthur O. Steidmann, Lay Reader. Miss Clara L. Steidmann, Sunday School Teacher and Social Helper.

Sunday Services at 10:45 A.M.

Sunday School at 9:35 A.M.

Week-day meetings at 8 P.M., on first, and third Fridays in the Parish House

## GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

The Literary Society met on Friday evening, February 13th, in the chapel, with the following program. The superstitious ones who were looking for something to happen were doomed to disappointment: Lecture—"American Humour," by Mr. G. H. Faupel, '07 Debate—Resolved, that the income tax should be unconstitutional, was won by the negative, composed of Messrs. Schmidt, '17 and Skoglund, P. C. over Messrs. Courter, '17 and Newman, P. C. Dialogue—"The Irish Philosopher," by Messrs. Dobson, P. C., and Fry, P. C. Declaration "Crossing the Bar," by Mr. Price (special). Critic, Mr. G. O. Erickson.

The chapel was rather chilly, so at the conclusion of the program the radiators were the centers of attraction for everybody. Groups gathered round these warm-hearted but inanimate things and defied Jack Frost, who was raging outside giving Washington her first real winter blanket this year. About six inches of snow fell during the night, and when Saturday broke bright and clear, coasting seemed to be the one topic of conversation.

In the afternoon a large party went over to the hill and enjoyed an afternoon's real old-fashioned sport; those who, for some reason or other, were unable to go, certainly missed a lot.

Immediately after dinner, the upper classes succumbed to the call of Nature and that of Duty also. Every Rat, big and little, was given a bath in the snow, whether he liked it or not. Some tried to evade it, but fleet-footed football tucklers were plentiful and managed to bring the quarry to earth after a short run. Lee and Price are still feeling the effects of their cold reception, having previously convinced themselves that they were immune, being special students. What a jolt!

"Silver" Garrison could, without doubt, ooze through an eye of a needle, if by so doing he could avoid a little work.

The prolonged glance of an eye is very often a potential factor, especially when it comes from Miss Ramsey. She simply loves to stare at the extremities out of the way. Ask Durian for further information on this subject.

Stegmorton has been inoculated with an unusually strong dose of music on the brain. He walks, talks, eats and even sleeps to the tune of a ditty his own composition, "we think this is the title 'My old horse crossed the road, sir.' Whenever he takes a jaunt to the Land of Nod the 'Music' is a cross between a foghorn and a twelve-inch gun.

### KAPPA GAMMA

The fourteenth annual banquet of the Kappa Gamma Fraternity was held in the National hotel on Saturday evening, February 14th. The tables were arranged in the shape of a triangle in the banquet room of the hotel; the room being nicely decorated for the occasion by appropriate emblems of the fraternity. About thirty-five members were present, mostly undergraduates with a few alumni from nearby points.

The following menu was served:—

### MENU

Huitres "Blue Points" a la demi-ecaille  
Mock Turtle aux Quenelles  
Radiis Olives a la Reine  
Broiled Halibut a la Maitre d' Hotel  
Eau de vin  
Pommes de terre frites a la Francaise  
Croquettes de ris de veau Asperges  
Nectar de Vishnu  
Dindon ro'i Sauce de cannaberges  
Pommes de terre ecraases Haricots verts  
Salade de Kappa Gamma  
Creme glace vanille Gateaux assortis  
Fromage de Suisse Petits pains  
Cafe Noir

The speakers for the evening were:—

TOASTS.  
Address of Welcome, Grand Rajah, L. E. Johnson  
Toastmaster.  
Response—Tension.....Bro. A. D. Martin  
Relaxation.....Bro. H. S. Courter  
The Grand Conclave.....Bro. R. J. Stewart  
Brotherly Charity.....Bro. F. G. Fancher  
A la Kappa Gamma.....Bro. H. D. Drake

Manager Fancher of the Base Ball team has published his schedule for the coming season. As will be seen, his list of games is rather lengthy, but with one or two exceptions all the teams listed are in the same class as Gallaudet.

Saturday, March 28—Mt. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Md.  
Wednesday, April 15—M. A. C. at College Park, Md.  
Saturday, April 4—Baylor Bill Military Academy at Potosi, Mo.  
Wednesday, April 8—Saturday, April 11—Easter Vacation.  
Wednesday, April 15—Muhlenberg College at Kendall Green, pending.  
Saturday, April 18—Rock Hill College at Elliot City, Md.  
Wednesday, April 23—Lebanon Valley College at Kendall Green.  
Saturday, May 2—St. Joseph's College at Baltimore, Md.  
Wednesday, May 6—Polytechnic Institute of Baltimore at Kendall Green.  
Saturday, May 9—Loyola College at Kendall Green.

Saturday, May 16—M. A. C. at Kendall Green.  
Wednesday, May 20—Rock Hill at Kendall Green.  
Saturday, May 23—Eastern College at Manassas, Virginia (pending).  
Wednesday May 27—Georgetown University at Georgetown.

### ATHLETICS.

Catholic University so far out-classed Gallaudet in Carroll Hall, on Friday night, that the game was turned into a farce, the Brooklanders taking the long end of the score of 50 to 17. At no time in the game did Gallaudet have a look in, and it was just a matter of how large the score would be at the end of the game.

Rockwell put up a stellar game, but was without any real support from his teammates. By his own individual efforts he accounted for eleven of Gallaudet's points. No teamwork of any kind was displayed by the Buff and Blue quint. Every man on Brooklanders played great basket-ball, Tracey, Donnelly and Keegan leading in point getting while some of Cartwrights shots bordered on the sensational.

Catholic University was the first to score, Tracey making good at a try from foul line. Rockwell evened up matters with the same kind of a shot. Catholic University scored repeatedly, while Gallaudet's baskets were few and far between. The half ended C. U. 26, Gallaudet 11.

The second and final chapter was a repetition of the first, the Brooklanders outplaying the boys from Kendall Green in every department.

### Line-up and summary:—

CATH. UNIV.	Pos.	GALLAUDET.
Donnelly	r.f.	Rockwell
Tracey	r.f.	R. Wenger
Lambert	c.	Rasmussen
Keegan	r.g.	Keeley
Cartwright	r.g.	Durain

Substitutions—Hitchcliff for Lambert, Mellis for R. Wenger. Goals from floor—Donnelly 6, Tracey 5, Keegan 6, Cartwright 4, Rockwell 3, Mellis, Rasmussen 3. Goals from free tosses—Tracey 8, Rockwell 5. Goals missed—Tracey 4, Rockwell 3. Reference—Mr. Hughes. Timekeepers—Mr. Zachary. Score—Mr. Zachary. Time of halves 20 minutes.

The Gallaudet Co-ed Basket-ball Team added another game to their list of victories this season, when they romped away with the game with the Central High School girls by the decisive score 27—5.

Throughout the first half the Central High School girls were unable to get going while the Kendall Greeners put up a good passing game and scored with ease.

The visitors played a more aggressive game in the second half, holding the East Side Collegians more effectively than in the first stanza. At no stage of the game was there any doubt as to the better team—the Gallaudet girls winning on their merits.

Miss Fowler was responsible for most of Gallaudet's points while Miss Keeley's guarding was in evidence throughout; Miss A. Kins at center was good. For C. H. S. Miss Johnson and Miss Nickles did the best work.

### Line-up and summary:

GAL. CO-EDS	Pos.	C. H. S.
Mikesen	r.f.	Nickles
Fowler	r.f.	Johnson
Keeley	r.g.	Worster
Hazzard	r.g.	Ramsey
Atkins	c.	Smith
Gregory	r.c.	Cox
Zachary	r.c.	Stiefel

Substitutions—Miss Roe for Miss Ramsey. Goals from field—Miss Fowler, 10; Miss Kuta, 3; Miss Johnson, 1; Goals from free tosses—Miss Johnson, 3; Miss Kuta, 1. Free tosses missed—Miss Kuta, 3; Miss Johnson, 1. Reference—Miss Weber of C. H. S. and Mr. Hughes of Gallaudet. Time of halves 15 minutes. Timekeepers, Miss Hurt of Gallaudet and Miss Blackstone of C. H. S.

The Rev. Mr. J. M. Michaels preached on Sunday afternoon, taking as his text "Lift up your eyes and look at the fields; for they are white already to harvest." Rev. Michaels dwelt on the great need of more deaf candidates for the ministry and of the large fields open to energetic young men, who have a leaning in that direction.

L. E. J.

### Recrologgy.

Mr. John A. Larrabee passed away January 17th, 1914, after several months of ill health, at his home, in Merrimac, Mass., six miles from Haverhill, Mass. He was born in Bangor, Me., March 27th, 1843. He entered the Old Hartford, Ct., School for the Deaf, as a pupil, in 1850, and graduated in 1856. He travelled to England, China and other countries, with his brother, Captain Allen Larrabee, years ago. The deceased and Miss Rachel Annie, of Augusta, Me., launched into their matrimonial sea thirty-eight years ago.

He is survived by a wife, a sister, Mrs. Phoebe J. Converse, with whom he made his home, and two other sisters, Mrs. Emma Libby Mrs. Lizzie Lukey, and a brother, Captain Allen Larrabee, all of Melford, Mass. The deceased was baptized by the late Rev. S. Stanley Searing four years ago and was confirmed by the late Bishop Alexander Vidion in Gardner, Mass.

The funeral service was conducted orally by Rev. G. George H. H. Mon, of Hartford, Ct., Lay Missionary Edwin W. Frisbe interpreting. His remains were buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Medford, Mass.

## MARYLAND.

"With life's evening shadows fast drawing around and rendered deaf and speechless by battle scars, John Johnson, a veteran, is seen on the streets of Hagerstown peddling papers and trying to earn a meager livelihood.

"Over six feet tall, with a flowing beard and mustache, he stands very erect and presents a very stately appearance. Although his clothes are worn and his face drawn and wrinkled from the trying experiences of threescore and fourteen years, Mr. Johnson appears very active and even happy, notwithstanding his pitiable condition.

"Yesterday a *Herald* reporter met the aged man and from his appearance judged that he had been a warrior. In an interview in which notes were exchanged, Mr. Johnson told the history of his life and how misfortune after misfortune had rendered him deaf and dumb, caused him to lose one arm and one eye, and how penniless and friendless he had struggled, going from place to place and by honest means securing enough money to subsist.

"Born in this country, at an early age he went West and located in Chicago. At the time of the Civil War he joined the Illinois troops and took part in many engagements. At the battle of Antietam he was struck in the neck by a bullet and for some time his mind was a blank. He disappeared for some time, and upon his recovery he was left without speech and without hearing. During this time, he was thought a deserter, but when he had improved sufficiently he re-enlisted and served two more years in Co. A, First Maryland regiment.

"He then worked as a paper hanger and later as a street-car conductor. In an accident, he lost an arm, and this threw him out of work. About this time, the migration West was in full force, and Mr. Johnson was given a tract of land in South Dakota. Here he built a house and lived for five years and was beginning to save money, when a fire destroyed the dwelling and contents, including a claim for a pension as a veteran of the Civil War. Not discouraged after these many disappointments, he struck out and has since traveled over a great part of this country doing such work as he can and earning what little money he can. He recently came to Hagerstown, where he has been selling papers. Even though he has suffered the bitter pangs of hunger and exposure, he would not accept charity, only getting the money which he can earn.

"An effort will be made to get Congress to secure for the man a pension, which he justly deserves." —Hagerstown Herald.

The above John Johnson has been my guest for a few days, and I have been investigating his claim that he was born near Boonsboro and entered the war at seventeen; shot at Antietam and rendered deaf and sightless in one eye. He is a Norwegian on his father's side and German on his mother's; is seventy-four years old, stands six feet and more and straight as an arrow. As per in the *Buff and Blue*, he was at College a few days, also attended church services when I preached in Washington, January 11th. He was there from Washington, and I have been all over Boonsboro but found no one who could recall him. That will not be strange, when it is recalled he left fifty-one years ago and migrated to South Dakota, where he located near where Huron now stands. For the past eight or ten years he has been in Chicago, and it was there that a street car bit him and severed his left arm at the elbow. From his stories of buildings and persons here fifty-one years ago, there is no doubt that he was here then. Among the many things he said was, on seeing the creek below this place, that it was very much smaller than when he was here fifty-one years ago, and passed it often in his boyhood days. The creek is only about one-third the size it was twenty-five years ago in my own recollection. It must be remembered that over three thousand souls went down at Antietam on that bloodiest day of the war. Hundreds fell or disappeared at So. Mountain just before. This man was then a mere youth of seventeen and illiterate at that, living in the country region near the mountain. I am not author of the *Herald* article. I am investigating the affair as President of the Western Maryland Association of the Deaf, also at suggestion of President Hall of Gallaudet College. If his story is true he deserves a pension, and as soon as facts are secured, if they can be, I shall ask our Congressman to take a hand. All who know anything of this man's life, please write me.

E. CLAYTON WYAND.

President W. M. D. Ass'n of the Deaf.

### Baptist Minister to the Deaf.

Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio



News items for this column, should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

Mr. Fred Zeigler, a Wyoming N. Y., farmer, and a very intelligent young man, is in New York for a few days. He visited Fanwood on Tuesday.

News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1538 North Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

about nine months now, and is still unsettled. So far, no witness

Pittsfield, Mass.

### A SUGGESTION

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In the recent issue of the JOURNAL there is a balance of over \$200 according to the

**EDITOR JOURNAL:**—In the recent issue of the JOURNAL there is a balance of over \$700 according to the report of the local Committee of the Cleveland Convention. This is good. In my opinion, with it the proceedings should be printed without touching the treasury of the association, then the remainder may go to the Endowment fund of the N. A. D. It is well remembered that it took over two years to print the proceedings of the Colorado Springs Convention, because the surplus went to the endowment fund instead of the printing fund.

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about nine months now, and is still unsettled. So far, no witness

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 993 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

The Athletic Association chosen the following officers: President, Frank Neal; Vice-President, Wm. Morehouse; Secretary, Crossen (re elected); Treasurer, Marcus Krohngold; (re-elected) Uniform-keeper, Walter Krohngold; Custodian, L. Seinen. Confectionery Manager.

## A. B. G.

Empire State Association  
of the Deaf.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

CHAS. B. KEMP, *President*  
316 Post Ave.,  
Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. A. S. LASHBROOK, *Secretary*  
713 N. Madison St.,  
Rome, N. Y.

L. II.

**Baltimore Methodist Deaf-Mute Mission.**

Rev. J. A. Branflick, *Assistant*, 2704 B  
uard Street.

Services at Christ M. E. Church for  
Deaf, Pierce Street, corner of Schroe  
Street, every Sunday at 8:30 P.M. S  
day School at 2:30 P.M. Week day m  
ings every Thursday evening at el  
o'clock, except during July and  
gust. Holy Communion first Sun  
each month. Everybody welcome.

Nathan Lipschutz visited Baltimore, Md., during the holidays.

Mr. William L. Davis has succeeded Rev. C. O. Dantzer as local correspondent for the *Mount Airy World*.

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## FANWOOD.

### LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

With the breaking of the dawn on February 12th, there began a very delightful day at Fanwood that will doubtless be remembered in the annals of the future. In the morning proper oral exercises were held in the chapel, celebrating the 105th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. The patriotic deeds and upright career of Lincoln are now lessons of worth. Our annual tribute to his memory is but humble recognition of his services extended the Union he so gallantly sustained.

At nine o'clock the assemblage of pupils and teachers was called to attention by the Principal, who made a brief opening address commemorating the occasion. As a parting word to this, he orally read one of the greatest gems of English literature, Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address," which proves Lincoln's greatness as a scholar. Dr. Fox interpreted it in signs, which were rendered eloquently.

A program for the morning had been specially prepared by each class, and in turn all were called to recite interesting incidents in Lincoln's life. Although by some Lincoln is looked upon as an accident, in truth, he was a plain, simple man, possessing an overflowing ambition and a continuous desire to study and do good. His noble character, hardships and unceasing efforts, made him what he was and should encourage others. Thus, the morning was spent very pleasantly, the pupils reaping an educational benefit from the many narratives related. At 11:35 A.M. the gathering was dismissed for dinner.

After dinner the pupils had the freedom of a half holiday, which was greatly enjoyed. Some were pleased by visits from friends and relatives, other by the good time they had. In the gymnasium, six of the basketball teams mentioned last week met. As one after the other these three games waged fiercely, admiring groups enthusiastically cheered and encouraged and applauded their favorite. Onlookers had no time for gloom, every minute being devoted to the gay and happy antics of the crowd. At the end the victorious teams were hailed as heroes, and everyone laughingly departed. Later, the outcome of the games was the cause of much discussion and debate.

That evening the pupils were a puzzled expression, wondering whether anything important was going to happen. But by seven o'clock it became apparent that bedtime was soon to come, and hopes were beginning to fade. Suddenly lights appeared in the chapel and hopes rose. What it was could not be determined, and thoughts were set to guessing. Half an hour later the pleasant surprise of the day occurred. All gathered in the chapel, where they enjoyed the bewildering and funny entertainment given by a magician and his assistant. One would have found it very interesting to watch faces during the entertainment; first a study, presently astonishment and lastly mirth. Though the many mysterious tricks gave our countenances thoughtful expressions, the many funny ones by the juggler, who followed, called forth smiles and laughter. This very pleasant surprise was furnished by the kind forethought of the Principal, who desired to end the holiday with an enjoyable event. For his kindness let all unite in thanking him.

On the eleventh, the eve of our martyred President's birthday, the Band and Special Company under charge of Major VanTassel travelled to the Bronx Church House, where they took part in the entertainment and reception held there. Upon arriving, the cadets were seated in the two front rows nearest the stage, where they enjoyed "The Courtship of Miles Standish" dramatized. In the intervals our band played several fine selections. Our turn came last. With the band, the cadets performed the Manual of Arms and Butts' Rifle Drill, much to the admiration of the audience. After that a very nice feast of ice-cream and cake was given the boys by the committee. Some time was taken in putting this away in our little "store-rooms," after which a half hour was spent in dancing. We arrived safely at one o'clock and were pretty glad to get to bed.

### LECTURE BY PROF. THOMASON

Saturday evening Prof. Thomason lectured. His topic was on that interesting theme, so widely discussed now-a-days, "Mexico and the Mexicans." The speaker started with a review of Mexico's past history. He began with the Toltec and Aztec Indian Tribes, which were the first known race in history to have inhabited that country. "Toltecoatl" means "expert artist" and so in some cases the name "Toltecs" denotes that the race perhaps possessed a certain degree of culture, probably more than our full-blooded American Indian tribes. Our ignorance as to the nature and movements of the natives before the time of the Spanish

invasion forbids any positive statement as to the original home and habits of the Toltecs. We know, however, that they were strangely different from our common American Indian. They did not live in tents, but in caves built of clay. They were of a warlike disposition and their history is a very bloody one. Probably they were one of the most barbarous tribes then to exist.

Prof. Thomason spoke about the lives of their ancestors, of Mexico's national growth and changes. Its becoming a republic and its many troubles. Mexico seems to have never been a peaceful country. Its subjects generally chose to quarrel and fight rather than become civilized and intelligent. When some memorial occasion rises, it is often celebrated with bloodshed; "Bull-fights," are held, and so forth.

In the last forty years of Mexico's history there has been about thirty-six revolutions, and in that short time she has had seventy-three presidents, and still the people seem dissatisfied. Mexico is a very rich country. She has some of the best gold, silver, and oil mines in the Western Hemisphere. Though possessing many prosperous advantages, her people own but little. The country is largely owned and controlled by French, German, English and American people. Mexicans own but little of their own country.

Among the many other important things the lecturer explained, was the two classes of people who occupy the land. One portion of the Mexicans are rich, and the others through poverty must pay up their debts to their wealthier countrymen by toil. There is hardly anyone moderately rich, they being either poor and ignorant or rich and more intelligent.

The present revolutions are based principally upon these circumstances. As the discourse progressed we were given a more definite description of recent revolutions and their causes. The lecturer concluded his discourse at about 8:45 P.M. Second Vice-President Drake made an appeal for a vote of thanks, which the Literary Association cheerfully tendered.

Saturday's covering of deep snow left the Institution and its whereabouts in a mantle of white. During the morning the storm that had begun Friday evening was still raging, and the pupils contented themselves with the prospects that winter sports would soon relieve the strain and again be popular. The afternoon was spent in the sitting rooms, some reading, some studying, and some went to the gymnasium where three basketball games took place. A small party of the girls was present and enjoyed seeing the contests.

The organized teams have greatly improved in quickness and passing. They are becoming very skillful players from the steady practice and play of late. The following is the present standing of the teams who are competing in the basketball tournament:

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.				
Name	Won	Lost	Per Cent	
Tennison	3	0	1000	
Jersey	2	1	.667	
Hawthorne	2	1	.667	
Bryant	1	2	.334	
Shakespeare	1	2	.334	
Longfellow	0	3	.000	

Sunday services were held in the chapel by Professors Jones and Vigour. In the morning Professor Jones preached one of his forceful sermons, using the life and incidents of Lincoln for example. Here is one of Lincoln's favorite sayings used as his text: "He who does something at the head of one regiment surpasses him who does nothing at the head of a hundred." Professor Vigour officiated in the afternoon, using "The Way of the Transgressor is hard, but God loves to help him who follows the righteous."

Sunday evening the pupils enjoyed one of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's stories, recited by Professor Jones.

Mr. Franklin A. Plummer, of the Visiting Committee of the Board of Directors, made an official visit on Tuesday.

J. P. G.

### E. W. Frisbee's Appointments

#### FEBRUARY

22-Boston, 11:00 A.M.  
22-Worcester, 3:15 P.M.  
23-Milford, 7:30 P.M.  
23-Hartford, Ct., 8:00 P.M.  
24-Waterbury, Ct., 8:00 P.M.  
25-Bridgeport, Ct., 8:00 P.M.

#### MARCH

1-Pittsfield, Mass., 10:30 A.M.  
1-North Adams, Mass., 7:30 P.M.  
2-Boston, Mass., 11:00 A.M.  
3-Calem, Mass., 2:15 P.M.  
10-N. E. Home for Deaf-Mutes, 3:00 P.M.  
15-Farmington, N. H., 11:00 A.M.  
15-Farmington, N. H., 7:30 P.M.  
22-Boston, 11:00 A.M.  
22-Providence, R. I., 3:00 P.M.  
29-Boston, 11:30 P.M.  
29-Haverhill, 3:00 P.M.

Rev. George H. Heffon kindly invited the lay-reader to assist him and address the deaf in Connecticut and Pittsfield and North Adams.

On the fourth Sunday of the month, Mr. Heffon conducts the Communion service in Boston.

Services by Mr. Heffon in Providence, February 22d, and in Worcester, March 22d. Edwin W. Frisbee, Lay Missionary, 54 Sagamore Avenue, West Medford.

A mammoth, oil-driven harvester, that is being tried on Australian wheat fields, strips about sixty acres a day.

## AS OTHERS JUDGE

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Our quill has been kicking vigorously against idleness, so we will take it up again. Our only excuse is that our duties multiply and accumulate so fast that our ambition in the field of journalism has to wait until we have performed our more imperative duties unless we can successfully resist the influence of Morpheus.

Well, several things have happened since we got our Spanish quill ready last November; very interesting, indeed. So interesting that we cannot refrain from making another journalistic effort.

Chief Howard has evidently been doing some hard thinking. The various committees that have been appointed and the numerous communications that have been written testify to this. The worthy president is bent on erecting a stable and satisfactory government, and unless unforeseen things happen to upset his plans, the N. A. D. is bound to become a great power for good. Well, let us hope for the best.

Like our Italian friend, Masaniello, we rejoice that Chief Howard has decided that the convention of the N. A. D. in San Francisco will be just like any other meeting of the Association, with the exception of the election of officers. Yes, that was clearly the sense of the convention at Cleveland.

One thing should be inaugurated at Frisco and kept up at future conventions. It is this: reports of committees should receive more attention than in the past. Previous conventions have been more like the cemetery than the rostrum, as far as the hard-working committees were concerned, for hardly had their reports been received before they were buried without much discussion.

This is not as it should be. Reports of committees should, in the future, be given a prominent place on the program with discussions to follow. Of course, they require more time than has been allotted in the past. Yet it is well worth while.

For this purpose, the Civil Service Committee should be the most important of all, at least at present, for its report ought to set forth the true status of the deaf as decided by the Civil Service Commission at Washington. Here and there, not infrequently, complaints are made regarding the treatment the deaf have been receiving at the hands of the Civil Service examiners. Now we want the Committee to give us correct information on the subject. We do not want any hearsay discussions. First hand information is all we want, and then we can discuss intelligently.

The Endowment Committee ought to be encouraged. It is no easy task, for the future of the N. A. D. depends very much upon its work. If the fund does not swell soon enough, there will be many days of inactivity and helplessness on the part of the N. A. D., in times of war.

Heaven bless the day when the fund enables us to draw an income of \$3000 a year! God speed the day, and then the poor deaf of the future will be saved from the cruel caprice of those who make the immutable (?) law that they "should be disciplined into speech," or, in other words, put them on the Procrustean bed of ORALISM! What a sad spectacle when a naturally bright child is declared to be feeble-minded, simply because it cannot learn to speak, or rather because it cannot be made to speak! The parrot is never dubbed "feeble-minded," though it can say only a few words, or even if it cannot speak at all! It is even more petted than a deaf and dumb child who cannot learn to speak, even if it can say only a few words! Poor human outcast! Practically and eternally ostracized!!!

A case in point:—

An attempt was made to "discipline" a boy "into speech" at an ultra-oral school ten years, and at last, in disgust, the school authorities dismissed the pupil as "feeble-minded." He had nothing but a mere smattering of language, arithmetic and history. He was sadly deficient in the common things of life. He could say a few words indistinctly. Perhaps the parrot beat him in this respect, though it does not possess his brains. His knowledge of English was a mere confusion. To him history was a simple story of facts so disconnected as to cause the historian to throw up his hands in disgust.

Fortunately this poor, helpless, boy's parents moved to another state which has a combined system school, and as soon as they heard of its existence, they sent him to this school in hopes that his mind might yet be developed. Finding out what a small vocabulary the orally-taught-for-ten-years-boy had acquired, and what was worse, his mind had become stilted by the iron-clad law of ORALISM, the new authorities decided to test his mental calibre by means of signs. A sun had been discovered, and all the clouds had been colored and a rich hue had been given to the mental landscape. The boy thus saved has been in this school three years, and is declared to be as bright as any normal child. He is thinking of going to Gallaudet College!

Yes, we agree with Masaniello that San Francisco Convention will be much more important than the Cleveland meeting. The dove of

peace that was hatched at Cleveland has been growing very nicely, though a little disturbed by a local quarrel between two members of the Local Committee at Cleveland. Outside of Cleveland, this spirit of peace has developed wonderfully, and now all the factions of the past have made up and reunited, and are working all together in harmony—a good thing for the N. A. D.

Good luck to State Organizer Howson! He may depend on a good delegation from the east side of the great Rockies. He may safely rely on our coming. He is welcome to any assistance that it may be possible for us to render to make his convention the success it deserves. Masaniello and many others will gladly help him all they can, we are sure.

The suggestion that the N. A. D. convention in 1917 should be a mere celebration does not meet our approval. The year 1917 will mark the completion of ONE HUNDRED YEARS' EDUCATION OF THE DEAF IN AMERICA. We want RESULTS of that centennial period. Banquets, soirees, dances, story-telling, joke-cracking, laughter, and all other social functions will not show them. No! work, real work, such as papers, reports of committees, debates, repartees and rebuttals, etc., will show such results as will astonish the skeptical world. Let us seek results from all known methods of instruction—the Combined System, the Pure Oral Method, the Progressive Oral Method (new to us), the Manual Method, the Auricular Method, and what not. Results count. We may be able to put our thumb on the Irishman's flea yet. Papers written by orally taught persons who are "restored to society," would be a most valuable contribution to the literature of the deaf. The Volta Bureau would welcome such articles to its oral-laden archives.

In our next letter, with your permission, we will express our opinion in regard to the Hartford Monument.

Respectfully,  
EUGENIO GUTIERREZ.

Arizona.

EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL:—President Howard's statement that the changes in the Arizona School for the Deaf were due to oralists and the oral method is wide of the mark. This mistake is excusable, living as he does over a thousand miles away.

As they say in a mystery plot, *cherchez la femme*, but in this case, the oral teacher is not at the bottom of it, though she has allowed herself to be used as a pawn in the game because she could not help herself. She has taught in several combined system schools, and is as familiar with the sign-language as her own deaf-mute sister and two nephews living in Phoenix.

As a proof that there was much more than the change of methods, and that it was due more to favoritism than a real desire for the better education of the pupils, the disorganization of the school led to an upheaval at the university itself, and in answer to the demand of the newspapers for a Committee on Investigation, the Board of Regents of the University has just voted to hold an investigation by itself, which however was not what the newspapers wanted. Whatever the result, the outcome of all this agitation will be the separation of the school from the University by the next Legislature, and the refusal of the Legislature to do anything more for the University until it is re-organized. The matter has also made Judge Worsley, my attorney, a prominent candidate for Governor. He is not in favor of the "purely" oral method, and will restore the old method as soon as he is elected Governor. As Mr. Howard sees, the matter is complicated by politics, and nobody but the people of Arizona is in a position to know the "true inwardness of things" at the school and University.

My daughter, Mrs. W. J. Bray, was re-appointed by Dr. Wilde last September without any solicitation from me or herself, and she tendered her resignation on account of her dissatisfaction with the system of management from which the children suffered in lack of care and attention and she was forbidden to do anything for the relief of the children who clung to her as a friend.

Mr. Veditz went about it in the right way, when he wrote a long letter on methods to a local newspaper instead of bombarding Dr. Wilde with anti-oral literature. Newspaper space is valuable, yet the *Tucson Citizen* printed his letter in its entirety, and his letter made a favorable impression.

HENRY C. WHITE.

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Waterbury—St. John's Church, third Sunday, at 7 P.M.

New Haven—Trinity Church Parish House, second Sundays, at 11 A.M.

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## BULLETIN

OF THE

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### PROGRAMME.

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Tuesday, March 3—Social Free.  
Tuesday, March 10—Social Free.  
Tuesday, March 17—Annual Meeting and Installation of new officers.

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1886—TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY—1914

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